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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Metropolitan Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.

Marshall Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall, Section 30, Endowment Bank, K. of P., 1515 North Twenty-first street.

Manchester Chapter, Masons, Masonic Hall.

Rams Lodge, I. O. O. F., Concord Hall.

Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Elletts Hall.

Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.

Manteo Tribe, I. O. O. F., Keres's Hall.

Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Concord Hall.

Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Concord Hall.

Eureka Assembly, K. of L., Ebenbach's Hall.

Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chain, Laurence Hall.

A. W. Glenn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Elgin Hall.

Virginia Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Lee Camp Hall.

Belvidere Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gatewood's Hall.

Cynthia Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall.

Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Drums' Hall.

Frederick Lodge, I. O. O. F., Pope's Hall.

Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., Soldiers' Home.

Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. O. F., Good Templars' Hall.

St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace streets.

Stuart Horse Guard, Snyder building.

THE WORKINGMAN'S DEADLIEST FOE.

To our mind nothing is plainer than that the Republican doctrine that a protective tariff should be maintained to keep up the rates of wages is perfectly illogical. Protection does not keep up wages. On the contrary, it necessarily reduces them, in time, to a minimum.

The first effect of a high protective tariff is very greatly to add to the prices of manufactured articles by confining the supply of them to the manufacturers of the protected country. But these high prices of the manufactured articles at once attract capital to manufacturing, and the business is soon overdone.

In the early period of a protective tariff, while manufacturing was confined to a few establishments, wages might have been better. But high prices for the manufactured articles will cause more capital to go into manufacturing as certainly as the earth goes around the sun, and this necessarily causes too much production of the manufactured articles, the market being confined to the home consumption. Prices then begin to come down, and wages must necessarily follow.

The operation of the law is as certain as that of gravitation. So that the inevitable effect of a protective tariff is to reduce wages as soon as the protective tariff law has been in operation long enough to produce its natural and legitimate result.

We have before us two striking instances of the truth of what we say. The Northwestern Miller has been making a comparison of the cost of turning wheat into flour in America and in free trade England. It quotes from the English Journal, Milling, an itemized statement of the cost of making flour, and it amounts to 10 shillings per ton of wheat, or 1 shilling 8 pence per sack of flour, and the English journal says that English millers are doing business at a fair margin at the rate of 2 shillings 6 pence per sack. The Northwestern Miller quotes a Minneapolis miller as saying that 1 shilling 6 pence is quite satisfactory to him. Here is the price of the manufactured article—a little more than half what it is to a free trade manufacturer. Our superior invention and skill helps us, of course, to reduce the cost of manufacturing very greatly, but there is not much in these prices of the manufactured article to make the laborer look with favor upon protection as a method of raising his wages.

We take another illustration from the Nation:

Mr. William Garrett, the well-known inventor of Joliet, Ill., in a recent lecture stated that wire nails are so cheap that it is estimated that if a carpenter drops a nail, it is cheaper to let it lie than to take time to pick it up, and this might suggest the inquiry whether cheap nails make a cheap carpenter. Mr. Garrett's statement has led the Iron Age to do some figuring, with interesting results. Assuming that it takes a carpenter ten seconds to pick up a nail which he has dropped, and that his time is worth 30 cents per hour, the recovery of the dropped nail would cost 0.003 cent. There are 200 sixpenny nails in a pound, and they are worth on an average 150 cents per pound, making the value of one nail 0.007 cent. In other words, it would not pay to pick up ten nails at the assumed loss of time and rate of pay of the carpenter. There could not be a more striking illustration of the results of our industrial conditions; the extreme cheapness of manufactured articles per unit and as measured in terms of labor payments per hour or per day.

When nails are as cheap as this, and the market is limited, the tendency of the wages of nail makers must be downward.

The inventiveness of our people, stimulated by our free institutions, is going to give us a monopoly of cheap manufacturing sooner or later, whether the protective tariff laws remain in force or whether they do not. Their only effect

is to delay a result which is predestined, robbing the great body of the people in the meantime for the benefit of the protected manufacturers, who reduce the wages of their laborers as inland competition brings prices down. But the most important claim that can possibly be made is that of the protected manufacturers that they advocate protection because it enables them to pay high wages. At no stage of protection do they pay a cent more in wages than they are compelled to pay; but, as soon as the competition is cast on them which protection inevitably brings, prices of their articles go down, and they make that up by reductions in the wages paid laborers.

Of all men living American laborers are most interested to have free and unrestricted trade. Our situation and our institutions enable us to manufacture cheaper than any other people. But it is useless for us to manufacture if we have no market in which to sell. Our protective tariff laws confine us to our home market, which we soon fill, and shut us out of foreign markets, because other nations do not buy any more than they are compelled to buy from nations that do not buy from them. The American workman should, therefore, be the deadliest foe of protective tariff and the strongest advocate of perfectly free trade. In this way he can always secure a market for what he produces, and when the markets of the world are thrown open to him he can undersell all other nations in those markets.

The next most important thing for the American workman is sound money. He wants a dollar of fixed and unchanging value. When currency begins to be inflated everything rises, except wages for labor. They stand at or near where they were. And when monetary disorders occur the laboring man is the first one that suffers. Monetary disorders cause a suspension of manufacturing and other employments, and these throw the laborer at once out of work. Look at the state of things in Newfoundland to-day. Unsound finances have brought on a general suspension of business, and thousands of workmen are resorting to pillage to secure bread. The workman should pray for free trade and a gold dollar as the standard of value and medium of exchange, and to be delivered from a protective tariff and a cheap dollar.

A NOTABLE DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, that the act of Congress granting away the money which the people of the United States pay into the public Treasury for the purposes of government as bounty to Louisiana sugar-growers is unconstitutional, is one of the most notable events that has transpired in the United States in a long while. It must be understood that this is not a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The District of Columbia has several courts that correspond to our Circuit Court, and Law and Equity Court, and Chancery Court and Hustings Court. It has, then, one court to which appeals lie from each of the first-named, and this latter is the court which has made the decision in question. Appeals lie from this Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in certain cases, but we are not advised as to whether the present is one of those or not.

Justice Shepherd, who delivered the opinion of the court declaring the act of Congress unconstitutional and void, is a citizen of Texas, and in every way a representative southern man.

The effect of this decision would doubtless have been greater if the judge rendering it had been from the North—that section accustomed to disregard the Constitution—but the wisdom and justice of the decision itself cannot be gainsaid, and it is greatly to the credit of the South that it should have been pronounced by a judge coming from that section and intimately identified with the views of the Constitution which the South has always held. Whatever influence the decision may lack on the northern mind on that account is surely offset by the further fact that it is a southern State, Louisiana, that benefits almost exclusively from the sugar bounty. If he announced constitutional doctrines that are not entirely palatable to some northern minds, he at least did it in a case that causes them no loss of any kind, and that throws the loss, whatever it may be, upon his own people. His disinterestedness, therefore, certainly cannot be assailed.

But, as we said at the outset, the decision itself is a most notable event. It is the first reminder of the people of the United States have had in a long time that they live under a written Constitution which is the supreme law of the land, anything in any act of Congress, or act of a State Legislature or part of a State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. That Constitution contains all the foundation principles that are necessary to the healthy life of a people, and no people can long enjoy a healthy life who depart from any of its solemn precepts. It is a glorious day that has seen the Judicial Department of the nation say to the law-making power: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. You have marched up to the outside line of the Constitution, and I, the Judicial Department, stand here to defend that line and to say to you that you shall not pass it." May this decision be the beginning of a revival of respect and regard for the Constitution which the past thirty-five years has sadly diminished.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BRIGHT.

We have always had an admiration, amounting almost to affection, for that rugged old English philanthropist and patriot, John Bright. The work which he, together with Richard Cobden, did some fifty-six years ago in Great Britain for the principles of free trade has placed that country under a debt of gratitude to the two greater than England owes to any other two of her sons that have ever lived. And it is a debt due by mankind also. For the two thought out and explicated the foundation principles of this great doctrine that is just as necessary to the true prosperity of all the other people of the world as it has proved itself to that of England. The reminiscences of Miss Frances Power Cobbe, just published, give us some very charming glimpses of John Bright. Her diary for February, 1890, makes mention of the first occasion on which she met him. The memorandum runs thus:

"Sat between Bright and Mr. Buxton. Bright was so exquisitely kind, and with such a sweet voice. His hands alone were coarse. Great discussion, in which Bright completely took the lead, the

other gentlemen present seeming to hang on his words, as I never before saw Englishmen do on those of one another. Talking of Ireland, he said he would, if he ever had the power, force all the English landlords to sell their estates there, the land to be cut up into small farms, the Irish of speaking was dogmatic, but full of genial fun and quiet little bits of wit. He spoke with great feeling of the wrongs and miseries of the poor, but seemed to enjoy in full the most complete dependence on rich people being ready to sacrifice themselves to remove them all to-morrow."

At another time, when Miss Cobbe sat beside Bright at dinner, he told her a most affecting story of a poor crippled woman in a miserable cottage near Llandudno, where he usually spent his holidays. He had got, it seems, into the habit of visiting this poor creature, who could not stir from her bed, but lay there all day long alone, her husband being out at work as a laborer. Sometimes a neighbor would look in and give her food, but unless one did so she was entirely helpless. Her only comfort was her dog, a fine collie, who lay beside her on the floor, ran in and out, licked her useless hands, and showed his affection in a hundred ways. Bright grew fond of the dog, and the dog always welcomed him with gambols and joy. One summer he came to the cottage, and the hapless cripple lay on her pallet still, but the dog did not come out to him as usual, and his first question to the woman was: "Where is your collie?" The answer was that her husband had drowned the dog to save the expense of feeding him. We are told that Bright's voice broke when he came to the end of the story, and that he said very little more during the dinner.

That was when England was governed by those protective tariff laws which Bright and Cobden were fighting.

RACING IN MUD AND SNOW.

Will the advocates of the genuine and gentlemanly sport of horse-racing and the sympathizers with the noble horse now tell us what they think of the performances going on daily at Alexander Island, the "Old Dominion" race track?

When the track is not covered with snow it is either frozen or a sea of mud. The wretched horses are spurred through the storm and over the track, such as it is, in order to afford the book-makers, who are the most pronounced type of gamblers, the opportunity to drive their infamous trade. And all this is done under authority of a law passed by our last Legislature to help the horse-raiser and the farmer!

The referee gamblers and blacklegs of other States, where their polluting touch has been unendurable, have come to Virginia by invitation of our Legislature, and are now making a carnival of vice within her borders.

On one day last week, despite snow and ice, the New York Evening World, referring to the races at Alexander Island, stated:

"The expected falling off in the number of books did not take place yesterday at the Virginia track, as ten pencillers paid \$100 each for the day."

Now, isn't that the whole of it? The "pencillers," the "bookies," the "professional gamblers" are all one and the same, and it is for them and their patrons that the horses are run, and the farmer is "not in it!"

Ten pencillers at \$100 each; \$1,000 paid for the privilege of betting at Alexander Island on one day. To whom was that \$1,000 paid? No doubt to the same gang who have received hundreds of thousands of dollars as the price of Virginia's shame.

We don't know who they are. We don't know how they came to be the legalized recipients of money which is obtained at the expense of decency and morality. We hope some day the whole accursed job will be exposed.

While it is almost certain that some good men were imposed upon and persuaded to vote for the pool-selling bill as it passed the last Legislature, there is "something rotten in Denmark," and it smells to Heaven.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York World: In his alliterative eulogy yesterday Congressman Saxton of Pennsylvania, sacrificed logic to euphony. What the country really does need is brains, brains, brains. And when it gets them it will make less difference about the other B's in the combination.

New York Times: Although, as we have already pointed out, the action of the Democrats in conference on Monday was by no means conclusive of a favorable vote on the tariff-repeal currency measure, it is not absolutely discouraging as to the prospect of some legislation.

Philadelphia Record: Notwithstanding the fact that the theory of hypnotic influence in crime has been indignantly repudiated by the American Association of Psychologists, the late Governor of Princeton, N. J., the jurists of the land appear to be growing more convinced that the evidence of the criminal efficacy of this mysterious and subtle power. A review of the court records of the country for the last month alone has revealed the fact of five criminal cases in which hypnotism was upon solemn trial, in two of which the excuse was accepted by the presiding judges as valid evidence; and in one truly surprising instance the actual, self-confessed criminal was discharged and his accused hypnotist placed under arrest. Altogether, hypnotism has become a complete phenomenon in modern jurisprudence.

Atlanta Journal: Sam Small, like his former partner, Sam Jones, "hates a dull time," but it appears that he made a mistake in his recent attempt to make things lively by charging that the Superintendent of Public Education in Virginia had been bribed by the American Book Company to make a corrupt contract.

Mr. Small published in his paper, the Norfolk Pilot, a very sensational article on this subject which was reproduced in last Saturday's Journal, together with the evidence of the Virginia authorities to disprove Mr. Small's allegations. It appears that there is no ground for the charges brought in the Pilot, and that the American Book Company has guaranteed Mr. Small against a dull time for a while, at least, by entering a suit for libel against him.

Charleston News and Courier: As the result of the exhibit made by North Carolina at the World's Fair in Chicago, the colonies of the State have been moved to that State, and have gone actively to work to aid in the development of the State. The resources of the Tar Heel reservation. They are not, as a rule, rich people, but they are working people, thrifty people, and will make a good citizenry. South Carolina could get immigrants if it would go about it in a sensible way.

A Plain Glass Comb.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 9.—Chicago representatives of the United States Glass Companies in the United States have received notice that the price had been advanced for the first time in the last six months to those fixed October 25th, but

which were subsequently cut on account of a disagreement at a meeting held by the companies' representatives December 20th, at Cleveland. The reinstatement of the price seems to indicate that the glass companies have come to an agreement, and promises the chase by the United States Glass Company of all the other plants in the United States and the formation of a plate glass monopoly. In fact, some Chicago lobbyists were willing to say that they thought the purchase was already made. KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 9.—The United States Glass Company of this city, conceding that the plate glass combine is a good thing, and that the United States Glass Company, secretary of the Diamond Company, said:

"We have received an intimation that the combine is closed, but have no positive information. It may be a week before the details are arranged. The combine is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and has an advance of \$500,000 over its original capitalization. The Howard Plate Glass Company, the last to yield, was listed at \$200,000."

THE DOOMED ARMENIANS.

Twenty-four are sentenced to Death in Turkey.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—Advices received here from Constantinople, Armenia, say that forty-three Armenians were sentenced to the alleged murder of a Mussulman at Ardena, in the district of Kemanich. Of this number twenty-four were condemned to death in the district of Kemanich. The remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six years.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 9.—In reference to the statement officially issued by the Turkish Legation in Washington, that the total number of Armenian subjects of Turkey was but 500,000, Mr. M. H. Gulelian, secretary of the United Friends of Armenia, of this city, has compiled statistics relating to Armenia from reports presented to the Berlin Congress in 1878, which he furnishes the press. He states that, according to the reports to the Congress, the total number of Armenians in Turkey was three million, distributed as follows:

In Turkish Major Armenia, 1,200,000; in Armenia Minor, 600,000; in Asia Minor, 600,000; in Constantinople and Balkan Peninsula, 500,000.

In the district of the Vilayet of Diarbekir, where the massacres were perpetrated, there were 180,000, 160,000 Turks and 40,000 Kurds.

The Russian estimate for 1887 estimates that there are 1,000,000 Armenians in Russia, 200,000 in Persia and 150,000 in Austria-Hungary, India, China, America and Africa, a total number of 5,100,000 in the world.

Mr. Gulelian asserts that if the statement of the Turkish Legation is correct, 2,500,000 Armenians have disappeared since 1878. He claims that the legation report is not correct, and this deduction is not tenable. He states, however, that it is estimated by good authority that since 1878 2,500,000 Armenians have been destroyed by Turks and Kurds.

MANCHESTER MATTERS.

Occurrences of Interest Yesterday Across the James.

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND TIMES. 101 121 HULL STREET, BEATTIE BLOCK.

Quiet prevailed over here yesterday, the weather being such as to seriously interfere both with business and pleasure and news items were exceedingly scarce.

Dr. Charles M. Shield, of Richmond, yesterday operated upon the eye of Mr. Lee Barrett, who was shot in that organ by Addison Bowen on Christmas-Day. The injured eye is affecting the sight of the other eye, and it will be necessary for Mr. Barrett to lose one eye in order to save the other.

The meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Stockton-Street church, held on Sunday evening last, was one of unusual interest. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Miss Ida L. Journeay; Vice-President, Miss Bessie Broad; Secretary, Miss Lillie Moore; Treasurer, Miss Kate Richardson. Interesting addresses were made by W. E. Hurt, the pastor, and Mr. Joseph E. Davidson.

Master Hunter DuVal, son of Mr. Frank DuVal, who lives on the River road, just outside of the city limits, with congestion of the lungs.

Mr. D. E. Lipscomb has almost completed two fine stores on Hull street, making three handsome stores she has put up in the last year.

Mr. Lee Turnley has almost recovered from the injuries inflicted by a shot gun on Christmas-Day.

Mr. J. W. Jones, who resides at 214 Twelfth street, is quite sick.

The League prayer meeting met last Sunday evening at Asbury chapel for the first time. The meeting was of an interesting nature, reading, praying and singing, in which all took part.

The Chesterfield County Court will meet next Monday.

Edward Lodge, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Tuesday night adopted resolutions of respect to the late William Foster, one of its charter members.

The Water Commissioners met in the office of the Superintendent of the Water Works Tuesday night and disposed of routine business.

Court of Appeals.

Commonwealth against Johnson and Commonwealth against Davis & Co., which the court took under advisement last Tuesday on the motion of the attorney-general for a continuance to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court of similar questions then pending, were continued. A motion to dismiss these cases, which had been pending in the state court, and was understood by them, was renewed by Maury & Maury, for defendants in error, and taken under advisement.

Commonwealth against Brown, argued by Attorney-General and by W. C. J. Tallaferra, of Gloucester, and submitted. Brown against Commonwealth and Taylor against Commonwealth, continued.

Cash against Commonwealth and Campbell against Commonwealth, submitted on briefs.

Dulin against Lillard, sheriff, argued by Colonel J. C. Gibson, for plaintiff in error, and continued till to-day.

W. C. L. Tallaferra, Esq., of Gloucester, qualified to practice in this court.

Mr. Joseph A. Waddell qualified as clerk of the court at Staunton.

Mr. Lorry, the city-appointed clerk of this court at Wytheville, was present in court, and will qualify to-day.

To-day, after Dulin against Lillard, sheriff, was disposed of, the case of the Commonwealth against Wellford, Judge, will be taken up, and probably will be taken up for contempt of Bristow, trustee, against Home Building Company.

The Commonwealth's docket will likely be concluded to-day for the term.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

Rights of Youth—How the Miss Arranges the Flowing Tresses.



TIED WITH VELVET BOWS.

After all, sweet tresses have its drawbacks. "I have to put up my hair to-morrow," poured a demoiselle. "Ma says I'm getting too old to run about with Indian locks. The idea, Indian locks!" and she flung back the pretty waves defiantly. "After I sat up all the night rolling them over rates. I'm sure they wave prettier than curly fringes do, and Jack always pulls mine when he comes, and calls me curly locks. Of course, true locks shocked. So now I have to do my hair up in a stiff braid, and tie it up with a ribbon."

One could not help wondering why mamma made her change. The little ripples did flow gracefully over the shoulders, and they were caught up by the demurest little velvet bow just at the back of the crown. The waves over the forehead were parted and brushed back, but confined in no way.

A more careful way of arranging the tresses of the young demoiselle—her hair falls in natural ringlets—in to bunched and then at the back of the neck with a large bow; to comb back the thick waves from the forehead, and place a smaller bow or rosette upon the crown. A few ringlets should escape at the sides.

The modest, demure child has a most charming fashion of gathering her locks. They have only a suspicion of wave in them, and are caught at the back, a little below the crown, with two velvet bows, each side of the head. You would never suspect that the maid had so twisted the tresses before catching them that a portion of them separates and falls over the shoulders, and so it is. The forehead is too pretty to cover, and the pompadour is confined with a simple shell comb.

WEDDED IN SECRET A YEAR.

Romantic Marriage of Miss Drysdale to Mr. Hawkes in 1893 Just Announced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The following marriage notice was printed in the morning papers:

HAWKES—DRYSDALE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., December 18, 1893, by Rev. Wesley Johnson, MAY IRELAND DRYSDALE to JOHN DEVONSHIRE HAWKES.

The story of this wedding, which occurred over a year ago, and which has been the greatest of the season, has been followed by a reporter.

The bride is seventeen years old and handsome. She is the daughter of Robert S. Drysdale, who lives with his family in an apartment-house at No. 149 Avenue C, New York City.

Mr. Drysdale is connected with the firm of O. J. & P. Jones, linen merchants, at No. 100 Broadway. John Devonshire Hawkes is a cousin of Hugh W. Hawkes, a builder, who is very wealthy and lives at No. 45 West One Hundred and thirty-second street. Young Hawkes lives with his cousin.

When young Hawkes came from England four years ago, the Drysdales were living in apartments rented of Hawkes' cousin, on West One Hundred and thirtieth street, and it was here that he first met the young lady, who is now his wife. The pair were mutually attracted and were frequently together, until they were married last year.

In fact, they were apparently very friendly towards the young man. The young people, in a romantic mood, however, decided a year ago to elope to New York without waiting for the formal consent of their elders. The arrangements for their marriage were attended to, it is said, by Henry Osborn, a friend of Hawkes, who lives in the Berkshire Block, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and who is a lawyer. He went to Brooklyn, the story goes, and engaged a clergyman to perform the ceremony, and himself acted as best man.

The bridegroom had but little money, and it was naturally decided after the wedding that the bride should remain with her parents until she was better prepared to present her to the world as his wife.

During the last year Hawkes has been successful, and about two weeks ago the couple decided to make their marriage public. The bride's parents, however, had been suspicious of some time of the nature of the young people's relations. Robert Drysdale, a brother of the bride, was sent to New York, and he learned little upon his first trip and went again last Sunday. Then he told Hawkes that his parents had given him a commission from his sister, and to him the bridegroom admitted the marriage.

A stormy interview ensued. Young Drysdale told Hawkes that he was a penniless vagabond, and said his parents would spend every dollar they possessed to annul the marriage. He told him that his wife was under lock and key at her home, and that he should never see her again.

Hawkes ordered young Drysdale from the house. Before going, however, he intimated to Hawkes that his wife was sorry that she married him, and that arrangements had been begun for securing a divorce. This worried Hawkes, and last night he brought the newspapers to the notice of the marriage, for publication. To-day he will institute habeas corpus proceedings to get his wife away from the custody of her parents.

During the past year Hawkes and his wife met frequently at Osborn's house, and he said he had given him up. He said that he had been true to her, that he loved her dearly, and that he was sure of her. He said that he had the bride decided to talk about the matter last night.

Heirs to Half a Million.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—After searching for more than two years, lawyers have found the heirs to the estate of the late John McCaffery, who died last June, leaving an estate of \$200,000 worth of property.

After a most careful investigation, these heirs have been found, and their claim to shares in the great fortune established.

A petition was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday, which tells the story of John McCaffery's career, and makes known those to whom his estate will fall. In his will the testator declared that he had several children, whose names he did not remember. These children, the bill filed yesterday declares, were Sarah, Susan and Margaret McCaffery, born between 1818 and 1830, and that after placing them in a boarding school in Washington, their father disappeared in 1832, never again communicating with them again.

The names of the descendants of these three daughters are given, and claim is laid to a share in the estate. The names of many other heirs to the estate, as McCaffery was married three times.

Slide Under His Love's Window.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Crossed in a love affair, out of work and with starvation staring him in the face, Charles "Hawthorn" a dancing master, twenty-two years old, stole beneath his sweetheart's window at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and sent a bullet into his brain, ending his life. This is one version of the tragedy, but Anton Schurman, cigar manufacturer